

relationship between the boy's complaints of self-forgiving father and his "modestly Turturlish" mother is delicately shown. But the kind of openness with which all this is put down does not extend to other emotions, pleasures, discoveries and sorrows in his adolescence and manhood. These are no more than hinted at, presumably because they contain memories too painful for explicit description. School is mentioned as hateful ("It only I had never entered the desert of a public school"), but beside such a detailed account of George Orwell's his picture of it is impressionistic, slight. Life in Oxford is done in similar flashes, glimpses are mentioned, frustration indicated. The honeymoon prelude to an unhappy marriage is written about in this

من اجل



















## Apes and angels

WILLARD B. GATEWOOD, JR.  
(Editor): *Controversy in the  
Twentieth Century: Fundamentalism,  
Modernism and Evolution*. 459pp.  
Nashville: Vanderbilt University  
Press. \$10.

This valuable book is an anthology but also a history of a crisis in American "religious" life that has not yet ceased to trouble politics, education, publicity, even religious belief. The only serious criticism of Dr. Gatewood's editorial choices is that he has deliberately limited the field of controversy, not merely chronologically but topically. For his selections do not fully convey the shock of the growing academic establishment at the discovery of how little the accepted wisdom of the new, modern universities (which might be quite old by American standards as orthodox colleges), was denied by a great mass, perhaps the great mass of American Protestants. And it was not only in the embattled South that the great reactionary wave of disillusionment with the world that followed the Wilsonian crusade took aggressive forms. The eminently "Waspish" and "liberal" state of Oregon tried to see that all education was *gleichgeschaltet*; and that border state, politically so representative, Indiana, was the northern stronghold of the revived Ku Klux Klan.

Perhaps the editor might have devoted some time to giving brief notes on some aspects of the movement which not only produced the famous "Monkey" trial at Dayton, Tennessee, but also helped to wreck the chances of the Democrats in 1924, produced some very ugly campaigning against Al Smith's forlorn hope of 1928, and produced such unscrupulous, clerical politicians as Bishop Cameron so "triumphalist" in his post-Vatican II phrase until the Great Bull Market, the "Experiment in purpose" - and the Protestant lobbyists and politicians like Senator Fess, Senator Cameron Morrison, Mabel Walker Willebrandt, who all went down in ruin when fundamentalist faith in the rule of America by Business for business collapsed sooner than faith in the literal inspiration of the King James Bible.

But Dr. Gatewood rightly concentrates on the evolution controversy

for two reasons. For the mass of American Protestants believed with Chillingworth that the Bible and the Bible only was the religion of Protestants; and if men pre-emptively claiming to be a new priesthood of "Scientists" professed disbelief in the literal truth of the creation story as told in Genesis for asserted that there was more than one creation story embedded in Genesis and injected this poison into the minds not merely of college students but at the established church of the Republic, the "public schools" - then they must be stopped. For the dangerous heresies of German sceptics like Nietzsche were undermining the faith once delivered to the Saints - or to put it more idiomatically "the Old Time Religion" - and, as was repeatedly asserted, "America is a Christian country". Equally important, if God was kept out of the schools (and out of the Constitution, the teachers of heresy must be reminded, in the revealing phrase of William Jennings Bryan, that "the hand that writes the pay check rules the school"). For whereas Upton Sinclair saw the educational system as ruled by Business, Bryan (and many rich backers of the quondam "Peerless Leader") saw America being sold down the river of infidelity by the same forces that had triumphed in Germany and displayed the diabolical character of "science" in what was still called "the Great War".

But the limitation of the crisis of faith to the evolution controversy lowered the intellectual temper if not the controversial temperature of the contestants. The threat to the view of biblical inspiration that had alarmed Bessie when it was advanced by Richard Simon, the rise of "criticism" before the higher criticism, the assaults of the Enlightenment, the crisis of faith described in "Dover Beach" had only a modified impact in America. The hopes of the Unitarians that they would replace the old New England Calvinism proved vain. Theologians like the Merceburg group had a narrow professional impact. Dwight Moody made more converts than did Asa Gray. There were critical scholars like William Rainey Harper: there were attacks on heretics like Woodrow Wilson's uncle.

One of the oddities of the recent times is the belated character of the con-

trovery. The debate in which Huxley scored off Stumpy Sam Wilberforce was repeated after the First World War. The terrible prospect of a faithless Christendom that is the theme of a once famous "religious" novel, *When It Was Dark* (recommended as his last book by the successor of Mandell Creighton in the see of London), was a main argument against tampering with the sacred text. Bryan, in his last weeks of life at Dayton, learnt how disastrous to his position was his admission that he did not assert that the world had literally been created in six days of normal length. To give anything was to give up everything. The Modernists were frauds who took money for a cause which they, in their hearts, doubted. The defenders of a policy of adjustment of the old and the new learning were wise than open infidels. This was a long way from the case of Robertson Smith or Loisy. (It might have been noted that few sections of the Roman Church were docile under the intellectual dictatorship of the Biblical Commission of Pius X than the prelates and professors of the United States.)

Nur were the noisiest enemies of the backwoodsmen of the American version of Hensley Henson's "Protestant underworld" notably impressive. Harry Elmer Barnes was no improvement on Colonel Ingersoll as a controversialist. Even Dr. Machen pulled his punches.

If one may argue from silence, it is a proof of fundamentalist consistency that in a South deeply racist, most ministers preached the unity of the human race. Negroes were fully men and could be fully Christians. And the pessimism of so much orthodox thought makes it more sympathetic to us today than the credulous optimism of a modernist like Kirsopp Lake or, in another way, of the Bears. The time of Reinhold Niebuhr was coming and

In Adam's Fall  
We sinned all  
at any rate spoke more to the human condition, as it was soon to be seen, than did the enlightened optimism that was a theological equivalent of the coming end of poverty discerned through a glass (very darkly by the incoming President, Herbert Hoover).

## Waning cult

MARCUS CUNLIFE: *American Presidents and the Presidency*. 342pp. Eyre and Spottiswoode. £3 15s.

Half the American people ignore or take a few normally believe that the president of the day is the wrong man in the wrong place pursuing policies which are at best mistaken and perhaps disastrous; yet presidents have claimed special authority as representatives of all the people. These claims have been accepted by most American intellectuals, and, though few of them acknowledge Rousseau as a master, a working distinction has been made between the general will manifest in the White House and the particular wills which dominate Congress. Historians have built their interpretations of the American past around the records of "strong" presidents, and a sure test of strength is victory over the elected representatives of the people. Even such obvious failures as John Tyler and Andrew Johnson share a part of the aura, and it has always been a source of embarrassment to American intellectuals that Thomas Jefferson, their patron saint, preferred to manage rather than to fight congressmen. Yet there are obvious and inherent contradictions in this exalted view of the presidency, which demands that a man should represent the people in this mystical way after attaining office through intensely partisan activity and (increasingly) through lavish expenditure of money.

This dilemma combined with the recent experience of a strong president who was unpopular with academics suggests that the cult of the strong presidency may be on the wane; and that historians may be on their way to revising their judgments of men in Congress who opposed past presidents. These considerations justify Marcus Cunliffe in adding another contribution to the voluminous literature on the presidents and their office.

The result is a field, readable and sensitive book, though Professor Cunliffe is readier to suggest arguments than to explore their implications. The book is organized oddly: the first part is a straightforward account of the foundation and formative years of the presidency, which takes the story to about 1840 with a few forward references; the last part is a discussion of the modern presidency with extensive references to the arguments of contemporary writers; between these two come two chapters surveying in a somewhat cursory way almost a century of presidential history, and two chapters on general aspects of the presidency. The first of these general chapters - entitled "Suspicion of the Presidency" - includes some interesting reflections upon the proneness of a president in assassination, with the suggestion that he is not only the hero of an American epic but also the scapegoat for national and personal failure.

This organization of material means that Professor Cunliffe passes somewhat lightly over problems where one might expect an historian

of the presidency to be. There are plenty of references to the various examinations in which he carried out his functions; there is a discussion of Woodrow Wilson before he entered the White House; but little on how the same could be said of Franklin D. Roosevelt. These criticisms might be written on these topics, but they are not written on these topics.

This book also raises interesting questions about the British scholars in America, and the main complaint is that they are not to be found in the United States. The main complaint is that they are not to be found in the United States.

British scholars were not to be found in the United States. The main complaint is that they are not to be found in the United States. The main complaint is that they are not to be found in the United States.

There have been books in all this, and it is still a rebuttal of the vigorous man which flourish on the right yet the time has surely come when British scholars to escape from the assumptions of the American past and to make a virtue of their "outsiders". What is a declaration of independence?

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## Early unpublished poems by Sylvia Plath

### Complaint of the Crazy Queen

and quibble of courtfolk  
I tell you, on her scene  
and like dericks,  
and black as monks;  
and the windows broke when he stalked in,  
his arms he ramped through  
and her gentle doves with unanous rido;  
I urged him to  
the pale queen could quell a man  
to smuck, but by a witless;  
he ran to hilt his kill.  
I spoke most chiding in his ear  
to some pity took upon her crying;  
I spoke most chiding in his ear  
to some pity took upon her crying;

Adieu Adam, that sinitum swell,  
with his molish opposable thumb:  
"O for malicious free aphrodisiacs,  
and for pumpkins to pierce into Cuthluffs  
and voluptuous Venus to come  
waltzing up to me out of her cuckoo-shell."

Breaking through gravity's garrison,  
Eve, the elevator-girl, ar,  
and Adam the arrogant mutator  
shot past the ninety-fourth floor  
to corn the councilman of space  
at its myopic celestial origin.

They both watched the barometer sink  
as the world swivelled round in its orbit  
and thousands were born and dropped dead,  
when, from the biome overhead,  
(too quick for the pair to absorb it)  
came a gargantuan glnetic wink.  
(1951 or 1952)

Letter to a Purist  
That grandiose colossus who  
stood astride  
The envious assaulter of sea  
(Easying, wavy by wave,  
Tide by tide,  
To undo him, perpetually,  
Has nothing on you,  
O my love,

O my grant idiot, who  
With one foot  
Caught (as it were) in the muck-trap  
Of skin and bone,  
Dithers with the other way out  
To preposterous provinces of the mind cap  
Cloud-cuckoo,  
Agave at the impoecible moon.  
(1956)

White panthers  
DONALD L. MCMURRY: *Coxey's  
Army*. 331pp. University of  
Washington Press. (American  
University Publishers Group).  
£4 10s.

The reprint of this admirable book is most timely. When Professor McMurry published his scholarly and penetrating study in 1929, the "Golden Day" of Harding-Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover was, though few suspected it, coming to an end. Coxey's army had been an odd, disagreeable phenomenon of the bog dead years of the great slump of the 1890s, part of the world of Governor Algea, President Cleveland - and of Marcus Alonzo Hanna. Soon, "Coxey's Army" was highly topical. There

were alarming  
"General" Coxey, and  
Eisenhower was soon  
General Douglas MacArthur  
ing a "Bonus Army"  
us, so it was thought  
vaders of 1894.  
Washington has known  
formidable in 1968  
proletariat in 1968  
Jack London was  
perhaps got some of the  
iron heel from the  
the cause of "The  
Jacob Coxey was  
temporary of "Coxey's  
of William Jennings  
see an ancestor  
of the inter-war  
yet there are no



### Dream of the Hearse-Driver

"Last night," he said, "I slept well  
Except for two uncanny dreams  
That came before the change of weather  
When I rose and opened all  
The shutters to let warm wind feather  
With wet plumage through my rooms.

"In the first dream I was driving  
Down the dark in a black hearse  
With many men until I crashed  
A light, and right away a raving  
Woman followed us and raved  
To halt our car in headlong course.

"Crying, she came to the island  
Where we stopped and with a curse  
Demanded that I pay a fine  
For being such a rude, insolent  
And damaging the whole unseen  
Lighting plant of the universe.

"Behind me then I heard a voice  
Warning me to hold her hand  
And kiss her on the mouth, for she  
Loved me, and a brave embrace  
Would avoid all penalty.  
I know, I know, I told my friend.  
"But yet I waited to be fined  
And took the woman's bright supposon  
(While she washed the way with tears)  
Then drove to you upon the wild  
I do not tell you the nightmare  
Which occurred to me in China."  
(1954)

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## Jean Paulhan

A good editor of a literary or intellectual magazine is, in the first place, someone who is interested in far more things than he can possibly follow up for himself. He is a kind of cuckoo, constantly laying eggs in other people's brains so that they may hatch out as articles, short stories or poems. Or he can be considered as a sort of psychological diviner, guessing at the presence of unknown works, pushing authors in the direction of their greatest talents, refusing to be put off by their neurasthenic and perversities, and helping them to give birth through a mixture of encouragement and chastisement.

Judging by the recently published volume of tributes, Jean Paulhan et

*La Nouvelle Revue Française* (NRF), May 1969, 15fr. Jean Paulhan, who died last year after presiding over the destinies of *La Nouvelle Revue Française* for more than a generation, had precisely these qualities. He was interested in anything and everything, he could perceive ability even in unpromising beginnings, and he flattered or irritated his contributors into doing their best.

It is true, of course, that the writers he had to deal with were among the most brilliant in the history of French literature, and they can now be seen in perspective as the last flowering of the late nineteenth-century bourgeois culture. The most famous of them, including André Gide and Roger Martin du Gard, had come together to found *La Nouvelle Revue Française* several years before Paulhan succeeded Jacques Rivière as editor, after the latter's untimely death in 1925. Paulhan himself, in comparison with the outstanding figures, could at first seem like a minor personality, a lower-middle-class provincial with more taste than talent, who would turn the review on behalf of the great men. There was, as it happened, a deep strain of diffidence in his character, which led him to attach less importance to his own writings than to the works he could obtain from others. He

certainly took his editorial duties very seriously and, from 1925 to 1940 and then again from 1953 to his death, his foremost preoccupation was the production of successful, well-balanced numbers.

It is difficult for a reviewer to maintain its identity over a long period unless there is some devoted, and fundamentally strong, character in charge, who is thinking about it as an independent entity rather than as a vehicle for the occasional expression of his own opinions. The NRF under Paulhan had a much less chequered existence than *Les Temps Modernes* has had under the editorial committee presided over by Jean-Paul Sartre. Sartre has obviously given his review only intermittent attention and he has few, or perhaps none, of the qualities of an editor. One could not expect him, for instance, to appreciate any contributor who did not fit in, in some way or other, with his own very delicate preconceptions.

It would be interesting to compare the three major French literary reviews which have succeeded each other, and also coexisted, since the First World War—the NRF, *Les Temps Modernes* and *Tel Quel*. No doubt some scholarly specialist will soon get around to the task. But we can say at once that the NRF hence-

forth continued from the tradition of bourgeois liberalism: it was not an excellent or even a not politically dogmatic, exclusive like the two later ones did not go in for which was a single philosophy. Although we are now given to understand that this liberalism was, in fact, a kind of intellectual illusion, we may regret it, because of the concrete it achieved.

Paulhan himself, as he revealed the various aspects of his personality in his writings, to have a very wide range, both a rationalist and a kind of a linguist with a sense of *littérature* with a keen sense of the plastic arts, and possibly, with an understanding of the darker side of human nature. Many people who had read him and have written essays about him found him enigmatic, again perhaps a not unlikely in an editor. At any rate, who could, simultaneously, be friend of Groethuyzen and Camus and Ponge, Brecht and Brecht, must have had an exceptionally capacious temperance at the end he may, as some people survive in his own right as a idiosyncratic essayist, but his reputation as an editor seems.

The  
habit  
to  
obeyTHE IDEAS  
BEHIND  
THE NAZI  
MOVEMENT

KARL DIETRICH BRÄCHER: *Die deutsche Diktatur*. 580pp. Berlin: Kiepenhauer & Witsch. DM 36. (Paperback, DM 26).

SCALING his new book *The German*—and not the Nazi—dictatorship Professor Brächer takes his stand against those historians who tend to see in Fascism and Nazism a European, rather than a typically German, phenomenon. While they could stress the parallels between the Nazi movement and Fascist movements in other countries, would emphasize the similarities of their ideologies and their social and historical backgrounds, or might consider "Fascism" a product of "monopoly capitalism", Professor Brächer seeks the roots of Nazism in Germany's peculiar historical development and ascribes its strength and its specific features much more to German and much less to any general characteristics of the period. Perhaps he would not subscribe to the recent statement that Hitler was "the only Fascist", but he would certainly consider him a phenomenon sui generis.

Indeed, powerful arguments can be advanced in favour of, and against, this thesis. Without going back to the days of the Teutonic Order or of Luther (as some writers have done), it is certainly true that a virulent and aggressive nationalism began to penetrate Germany in the early nineteenth century—a reaction to defeat and occupation by the French and to the disintegration and dissolution of the old German Empire.

Academies such as Fichte's, which preached to enthusiastic audiences that the Germans were superior to any other people, that they had to fulfil a specific mission in the world, that they alone were capable of think-

ing deeply and originally. The Romantic philosopher Adam Müller wrote that "everything Great, everything Deep, everything Durable in European institutions is German". Ernst Moritz Arndt aimed at including in a mythic Germany not only the Habsburg territories but also the Netherlands and Switzerland. He despised and hated the French with a passion that was echoed by Heinrich von Kleist: "Dam the Rhine with their corpses! . . . Kill him! The world tribunal does not ask you for the reasons! . . . Poison and dagger for the bastards!" The *Turnvater* Jahn tried to lead his pupils back to the days of Germanic greatness and to instil in them hatred of anything French—which was synonymous with softness and corruption.

If outbursts such as these can be explained by the humiliation of defeat and a subconscious feeling of inferiority, it is equally true that the virulence of German nationalism was not assuaged by the great victories of the 1860s and 1870s, by the splendour of a united and strong Germany, and by her rise to the leading position on the continent in the late nineteenth century. Professor Brächer speaks of the "Second Empire". Contemporary notice to what extent the virulence of German nationalism was infusing the middle classes as a result of the easy victories of 1866 and 1870, tendencies that were to reappear even more strongly after the victories of 1914 to 1918. The "iron chancellor" and the army were adulated, the non-German slivers of the Second Reich were considered inhabitable with minor rights who could only benefit from a speedy Germanization, the nobility and the officer corps retained their paramount influence in state and society, "militarism" became one of its most pronounced

traits. The German middle classes abandoned their political ambitions and were satisfied with an authoritarian system which to them seemed the best in the world.

There also grew up a specific "German ideology": *völkisch*, racialist and anti-semitic, aiming at a vast expansion of German territory, at strengthening an allegedly Germanic race and at eliminating all "inferior" non-German components. This ideology only infected certain social groups, especially the lower middle classes and the intellectuals. Its prophets were a German professor who called himself de Lagarde, a Frenchman, Gobineau, and an Englishman, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who made his home in Germany and married into the Wagner family. But it was in the Habsburg monarchy where the national struggle was much fiercer than in Germany and where the position of the Germans was corroded by the advance of the non-Germans, that the *völkisch* and anti-semitic tendencies produced a pan-German movement under Georg Ritter von Schönerer: it was to have a far more lasting influence than the German "counterparts", especially on the academic youth, and also on the young Adolf Hitler. In Vienna, too, the Jews were much more numerous, more influential and powerful than anywhere in Germany, so that the lower middle classes of the Austrian capital feared that their whole position was being undermined by the development of "foreigners", whether Jew or Slav.

It was the transfer of this racialist and anti-semitic, pan-Germanist ideology from Vienna to Munich from 1918 and the defeat of the Jewish side of the traumatic experience of a short-lived Soviet Republic in which the Jewish component had been very prominent—that was accomplished in the per-

son of Adolf Hitler. A generation of young soldiers and students humiliated by the military defeat and the "shame" of Versailles proved particularly susceptible to the mixture of fanatical nationalism with anti-bolshevism, anti-semitism, anti-republicanism and anti-liberalism which the Austrian lance-corporal propounded to ever-growing enthusiastic audiences. The echo he soon found proved that he expressed their secret thoughts, their longings and aspirations, their willingness to believe that the Jews and the "November criminals" were responsible for all the ills that had befallen Germany. If Germany had lost the war, that was certainly no fault of the Germans, and the balance must be redressed. If Germany was peopled by a *Volk ohne Raum*—as a best-selling novel proclaimed then *Lebensraum* must be gained, not only within the frontiers of 1914, as the leading officers of the army desired, but far beyond them in central and eastern Europe.

That such ideas were so widely believed, so generally accepted, especially among the educated and semi-educated, explains the ease with which Nazi propaganda penetrated the masses in the early 1930s and with which the *Machtergreifung* was accomplished. Indeed, one might say that power was not "seized" by the Nazis but that it fell into their lap. Professor Brächer points to the ancient president Hindenburg and his entourage, to the leaders of the army who accomplished that a semi-authoritarian, semi-dictatorial government was established in the years after 1930: the kind of government most Germans preferred to a parliamentary government. He also emphasizes that the parliamentary alternative was not seriously tried again after the end of 1929. It was all too readily assumed that democracy had failed in Germany, that there was a structural crisis which could not be solved by democratic means. The number of convinced democrats was anyhow pitifully small, and enthusiasm for the republic virtually non-existent. Contempt and hatred of "the system" were extremely widespread, thanks in particular to assiduous nationalist propaganda from which the Nazis benefited enormously.

Once Hitler and his followers were installed in the seats of power they equally benefited from the German habit of obeying authority and of cooperating with the establishment, especially when it was so avowedly "national". The quick regionalization of the cultural life of the nation would have been "unthinkable without the decisive support from outside so eagerly proffered by writers and artists, professors and clergymen". In the universities, before 1933, there was only a comparatively small number of active Nazis, but there reigned a rampant nationalism, admiration for the display of power and a tradition of abstinence from meddling with politics, which were considered "dirty". The civil servants, with few exceptions, cooperated wholeheartedly, in contrast with the marked reserve they had shown towards the Weimar republic. The army, allegedly non-political and under politically incapable leaders, was won over by the vistas of unlimited rearmament and national greatness, which the new regime offered.

That two Prussian generals were murdered on June 30, 1934, was generously overlooked by the vast majority of the officers: von Schleicher's funeral was attended by the former commander of the army, General von Hammerstein, and one junior officer. It was only much later that opposition circles came into being inside the army; and even then they comprised only a small minority of the officer corps. Only a few of the general officers protested indirectly against the atrocities committed in eastern Europe; many more preferred to cooperate with the S.S., as Professor Brächer shows. Equally large was the number of willing, and often enthusiastic, cooperators among the Protestant clergy, where the "German Christians" formed the S.A. of Jesus Christ. On the Catholic side the conclusion of the concordat with the Holy See in 1933 proved a decisive factor. Indeed, it was not the middle

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was rejected. However, apart from questions of a producer's freedom of interpretation, Albee's "play" was already itself an adaptation of Giles Cooper's play, and therefore surely less than sacrosanct.

Besides the conflict between "directorial theatre" and "author's theatre", a number of more local issues are raised by this affair: notably the excessive bureaucratization to which the German subsidized theatre system is exposed. The producer is in danger of becoming a kind of feudal civil servant ("subsidized" actors are already referred to as *Darstellungsbewohner*, "performance officials"), reluctant to step out of line with the authorities, who will in future restrict themselves to "safe" producers. In this light, Fran Hunzinger's action must be deplored as being both artistically repressive—*Everything in the Garden* had already been given "conventional" performances in Munich, Düsseldorf and Cologne, so the public were not being deprived of the "true" Albee—and rather unnecessary: nobody seems to object to "free" productions of Shakespeare, or even Schiller—whose *Die Räuber* recently received the full pop-art treatment.

The translation of *Everything in the Garden* was published by S. Fischer, who therefore hold the rights for all German productions, and the head of whose theatre department, Stefanie Hunzinger, attended rehearsals shortly before the intended first night. She did not like what she saw, however—Klaus Gelhaar's set consisted of a house with transparent walls revealing bedroom, shower and toilet, all of which are made use of by the actors, and none of which appear in Albee's stage directions—and after she had been asked to leave the theatre by Neuenfels, supposedly because "her presence was making the actors nervous", a telegram was sent by S. Fischer Verlag withdrawing permission for performance "because of distortion of the characters, the author's intention, and the content". The play is, broadly, about middle-class wives who have illicitly to prostitute themselves in order to keep up with the Schulzes; and, in an "open letter" to Albee, Neuenfels claims that his only aim was to caricature Albee's text by "finding dramatic devices that formally paralleled the subject-matter".

The "official" reaction has of course been to deplore the amount of public money wasted on this production, and the general lack of imagination is exemplified by Dr. Ferdinand Sieger, who happens to be the legal adviser of both S. Fischer and the theatre, and who remarked: "I must protect an author's rights to getting even a bad play performed." Neuenfels evidently did not think very much of Albee's play as it stood; he drafted a highly critical essay for the programme which

*Social Literature*, an English magazine monthly published by the Soviet Writers Union, a chapbook account of what being Room meant to one disgraced, distinguished foreigner; and applied for a reader's ticket as Jacob Richter. We have much about Karl Marx's debt library and where he at a Lenin seems to have been greater pains to read that Marx had only to get to Bloomsbury from Soho or Highgate, locally travelled to London from in 1918, to do some research. *Abstraktion und Empirismus*.

The argument over the Room has been conducted in more prosaic terms than that by the author of the article, translator. Nevertheless, at time it comes to life again should certainly be somewhat "the invisible and gentle" hypnosis of readers in a library more categorically, "that" ally young, useless storehouse human knowledge . . . the Museum and its immortal Room "four italics).

We apologize for producing composite West Indian writer's week's Commentary: E. R. Waite. The writer in throughout was Edward Brathwaite E. R. Braithwaite.

## EDWARD UPWARD

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While Charles Merovitz can happily exercise the much-maligned "cut-up, fold-in" technique by shuffling Shakespeare (even though this may lead to triplets, in the shape of

Shakespeare



another meaningful sentence taken out of context, and plunged into the sludge of Mr. Howarth's jargon:—

We may roundly deplore Kingsley Amis's notoriously tactless observation that "nure means worse" and we may feel that in the prevailing economic climate there is something to be said for a measure of caution about the proliferation of warts on the horns of arts graduates with modest intellectual attainments. It is a question of priorities.

Homework: I want a laconic restatement of "Private enterprise of the arts" not less than fifty words of concluding least five newspaper clichés.

D. A. N. JONES  
14 Endymion Road, Brixton H.  
London, S.W.2.

## "The Dancers Inherit the Party"

Sir, *The Dancers Inherit the Party* is a volume of poems issued under the name by Fulcrum Press, consists largely of poems from my collection of same title, published by Migrant Press. I think this should be a

presentation before publication.

IAN HAMILTON FINLAY  
Stonyhatch, Dumfries, Lanark,  
Land.

**“The Death of  
Balder”**

Sir, Your generous and under-  
lying review of our third work, in-  
cluding comments on “The Fing-  
er,” has been most gratifying. I  
am content that a truly unobjec-  
tionable and a perfectly unques-  
tioned work, “The Death of Bal-  
der,” has been advanced to the  
public. As far as we know, it  
has ever seen a “truly undisturbed”  
hypothetical existence depre-  
cated and not recorded; and we  
much doubt whether there ever  
was such a thing. In the known  
world where 1892 has been hand-  
sawed for 1889 by A. Knapp, as we  
note the one now offered by your review  
original printed date was first  
away, thus making them “and  
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William B. Todd, editor

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Poet and the community", and is, through lack of evidence rather than the failure of Mr. Williams to analyse it, inevitably sketchier than Chapter Six, "The Poetry of Institutions".

Mr. Williams begins with the obvious fact that Roman poets, in contrast to the Greeks, never fulfilled an overtly demonstrable function in social ritual. While most critics have merely used this fact as an argument towards a crude theory of poetic naturalism, he asks the further question: what, then, was the role of the poet in the community? How did he transform his social disfunctionality into a medium of poetic innovation? In answering this question, he takes the view that Roman poets, in general,

took the forms of poetry, which for the earliest poets had represented the

shapes imposed on their poems by actual social occasions, and used them as moulds which could shape and even suggest their own poetic ideas.

The function of the Roman poet therefore bore a much closer relation to his individual social status than to a programme of festival and athletic contests. Under the influence of hellenistic education and the growth of leisure, the position of the poet changed enormously. It is not Horace, *arbitrator bibendi*, who is near the creative source of Augustan poetry—as some of us, even after the Finkenel, are still taught—but the Horace who transforms the patronage of Maecenas and Augustus into vehicles for genuinely novel poetic experience and expression.

"The Poetry of Institutions", perhaps more than other chapters, is a book within a book. It does not have

the introductory function of Chapter Two, and, in contrast to it, contains much that is original, and, in a subtle way, a challenge to orthodoxies of taste. The analysis of marriage, for example, has implications for some currently held notions of "courtly love" in modern literature. Mr. Williams explores the classic text: the relationship of Dido and Aeneas. Virgil clearly modelled the episode on the love of Medea and Jason in the *Argonautica*, but had before him a much more difficult task: Medea and Jason, ideally east and west of the Roman Empire, were the models of conventional taste, while the love affair of Dido and Aeneas contradicted some of the most sacred values of Roman life. Dido had a dead husband to whom she owed her personal loyalty and, as well, a grave responsibility toward her people.

Aeneas could save her personally through his love, but by doing so he would destroy himself as an epic hero and mar the destiny of Rome.

What is even more interesting than the mere fact of the situation is Virgil's handling of traditional elements. Allowing for the initial reception of the Trojans in Carthage, which is divinely manipulated, the dominating element in the drama which follows is its human setting. In presenting Dido's reflections on her marriage to dead Syphax and her culpable and false marriage to Aeneas both in terms of the traditional Roman marriage structure, Mr. Williams strikes a parallel with his analysis of the personal, autobiographical element in the *Epistulae* of Horace.

He applies the same literary/institutional analysis to Propertius's

elegy on Corinna and to the *Ad Albiu* of Terence. But he is at his best in the *Monetae* of Plautus. In extremely long "litterary conversations", Philocheus, a slave-girl, whom Philocheus bought and set free. There are some very fine analyses of her, as well as of her lover, makes comments on conversation. Philocheus, a slave-girl, whom Philocheus bought and set free. There are some very fine analyses of her, as well as of her lover, makes comments on conversation. Philocheus, a slave-girl, whom Philocheus bought and set free. There are some very fine analyses of her, as well as of her lover, makes comments on conversation.

## In comparison

JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM (Editor): *Greek and Latin Literature. A Comparative Study*. 399pp. Methuen. £2 10s. (Paperback, 28s.).

In an interesting preface, Mr. Higginbotham declares "artificial subject barriers, and students of the ancient world who believe the humanities and with Tacitus, and medievalists and modernists who have no knowledge of the ancient poets of their world." "This book", he continues,

has a twofold function: to serve the classics by indicating the lines along which study of a given genre may take place by giving an account of the development of that genre in Greek and Latin, pointing to where the influences of Greek on Latin and both on later literature, where relevant are apparent, and presenting material for further study in the form of a bibliography; but it is to be hoped that it will also serve the student of Milton who wishes to know something of the development of the classical epic, the student of Racine or Molière or T. S. Eliot who needs to know about themes and structure in classical drama, the historian and the philosopher who also need to know about the earlier origins of their subject.

The volume is not intended, then, to be another history of classical literature, but its approach is comparative. We must be aware of studying in isolated compartments two languages like Greek and Latin, between which so many interesting parallels and analogies exist.

But the task of an editor is hard. Collaborative books of this kind, rather frequent these days in ancient literature and history, do need tight editing. Mr. Higginbotham has not, in most cases, quite got his contributors to carry out his comparative aim. Too many of these studies turn out, more or less, to be accounts of the Greek literature followed by

accounts of the Latin without enough comment on the relationship between the two. Some of the authors pay attention to the editor's insistence that there is still a story in the told after Tacitus, but not all of them do. There is also an index, but it is not as good as it might be. The book is a useful addition to the literature of comparative classical studies.

Apart from these points, the essays are generally good, and will serve classicists and non-classicists alike. Professor Armstrong's "Philosophy", after rather prolonged wrestling with the problem of what he ought to be talking about (since the best philosophy was sometimes the worst literature), is a masterpiece of succinctness. Maurice Balme's "Lyric Poetry" is efficient, though the list of translations should either be expanded or removed. John Fancourt Bell's "Elegiac Poetry" will be useful for reference, even if it is strange to see Tibullus given more attention than Ovid. On the origins of "Pastoral Poetry" Robert Coleman refuses to speculate, but he does give some idea of the transition from Greece to Rome. A serious analysis of "Didactic Poetry", provided by Alison Cox, is something that one does not very often come across; he mentions, but naturally has little room to assess, the view that the *Georgics* inaugurated a new genre of "descriptive" poems. David Cairns deserves sympathy for the task of having to describe "Epic Poetry" in twenty-eight pages, plus four of bibliography which will help readers to keep up to date.

Rosentritt Morrison's "Comedy" finds space for serviceable description of the conditions of performance. The editor of the volume, on "Satire", clears up some modern misconceptions about what the ancients meant, and did not mean, by the term. David Raven, discussing tragedy, makes judicious points, especially on Seneca (this type of book tends to be better on the rather less great than on the very great), and he devotes more attention than most to *Nachtkeulen*. With regard to "History", Christopher Turner has attempted something different from his fellow contributors. After only the briefest survey of individual historians (in which there is a good note on Critobolus), but nothing about Ammianus, he has devoted a paragraph or two to a succession of special topics, including "Beware of the Tyrant", patriotic exhortations (Critobolus again), various sorts of imitation, and the epic, tragic and biographical "Frontiers of History".

The longest and most detailed essay is on "Oratory". This gives a convenient survey of some of the less read Greek. However, Stephen does not regard it as part of his brief to say anything about the enormous influence of Cicero on European culture. His letters and literary criticism have also been left out, though one must appreciate Mr. Higginbotham's reminder that a place could not be found for everything.

## In search of Socrates

NORMAN GULLEY: *The Philosophy of Socrates*. 222pp. Macmillan. £2 15s.

This stimulating and perceptive book suffers from one major defect, the failure to undertake a systematic evaluation of the sources. In his preface Professor Gulley distinguishes between the historical and the philosophical approach: "The book is not concerned with questions of Socratic biography. Nor is it designed to be a contribution to the so-called 'Socratic problem'. It is a philosophical study." This, looks good in theory. But in practice, with a philosopher such as Socrates, to be impatient of the task of establishing what he did or did not believe from an eagerness to consider his philosophical significance is to invite disaster. Much of the vast literature on the Socratic question is worthless. But one thing is certain: the Socrates of each of our four main sources, Plato, Xenophon, Aristophanes and Aristotle, is, in different ways and to different degrees, a mythical figure. An examination of the motives, assumptions and prejudices of these four writers is an essential preliminary to the study of Socrates himself. Professor Gulley expresses the hope that those who cannot agree with his conclusions about what is genuinely Socratic thought will find this book "a useful study of an important stage in the development of Greek philosophy". But that will not do. If *The Philosophy of Socrates* contains the philosophy of Socrates, all well and good. But if the philosophy here reconstructed is not his, it certainly cannot be said to correspond to a "stage in the development of Greek philosophy" either.

One illustration of how the evaluation of the sources is skimmed concerns Xenophon. Professor Gulley recognizes that at certain points in Xenophon draws on Plato's early dialogues. But on other occasions Xenophon is said to provide independent confirmation of what Plato reports about Socrates. Yet the issue of the validity of Xenophon's evidence as a whole is not dealt with. Again, in his treatment of the evidence in Plato himself, Professor Gulley selects certain passages from the early dialogues as typical of Socrates and rejects others as un-Socratic. But the grounds on which his judgments are based are by no means always as clear as they should be, and in the absence of a thorough examination of the problem many of his decisions seem arbitrary. The chief argument he uses to reject Plato's view of Socrates as a convinced and serious sceptic is that neither Xenophon nor Aristotle represents him as such. Here he states the general principle: "When we find in the early dialogues something which is presented as Socratic and yet which neither Xenophon nor Aristotle confirms as Socratic, it seems reasonable to assume that it is something attributable to Plato's own thought." That may be so. But for such an argument from a desire to be seen to be reasonable in this context, what is

needed is a systematic analysis of the relation between the main sources and of the reliability of each of them.

Professor Gulley is obviously more at home exploring the philosophical implications of the Socratic method and of the Socratic moral paradoxes. He is on the whole careful to distinguish the consequences of Socrates's positions from those positions themselves. Even so the distinctive feature of Professor Gulley's interpretation is undoubtedly the extent to which he is prepared to attribute positive philosophical doctrines to Socrates. He suggests, for example, that the Socratic method assumes a prior discovery of the truth. When Socrates aims to lead others to see the truth for themselves, he "is already convinced that his method of analysis is able, quite independently of its educational uses, to discover the truth". The scepticism of Socrates in the early dialogues of Plato merely represents, according to Professor Gulley, Plato's attitude to Socrates's method. He argues that Aristotle assumed that the Socratic method was designed to yield certainty in ethics, and on this issue he believes that Aristotle was right.

The first of the two fundamental convictions that Professor Gulley ascribes to Socrates is, then, that "by a systematic method of analysis it is possible to establish true real definitions of the 'virtues' of moral behaviour". The second is that "the knowledge thus gained is a necessary and sufficient condition of attaining 'virtue' and hence of doing what is good". The detailed discussion in the next section of the Socratic moral paradoxes that virtue is knowledge, and that no one does wrong willingly, is the most valuable part of the book. Professor Gulley investigates first the role of the analogy between moral knowledge and professional skills. In both fields knowledge and ability go together, and in both fields knowledge is, according to Socrates, a necessary and sufficient condition of ability to achieve what one wishes to achieve. But, according to Professor Gulley, Socrates saw that the analogy must be qualified in at least one important respect. In professional skills the ability to achieve the "right" aim does not entail that the able man wishes to achieve it. A good runner may deliberately lose a race, in moral behaviour, on the other hand, Socrates believed that what one wishes to achieve is invariably one's own good. Here Professor Gulley connects Socrates's position with the "utilitarianism" implicit in normal Greek moral usage. "Good" is identifiable with happiness: it is "natural" to want to be happy, and it is "not in human nature" to want to pursue what one conceives to be bad, i.e. what appears not to be conducive to one's happiness. "It is on this ground", Professor Gulley suggests, "that Socrates is ready to assert that in moral behaviour knowledge is invariably accompanied not only by the ability to achieve what is good but also by the desire to achieve it."

After a long discussion of Plato's account of the paradoxes in the

*Protagoras*, Professor Gulley considers Aristotle's criticism of Socrates in the *Nicomachean Ethics* and shows the extent of the disagreement as well as that of the agreement between the two philosophers. Aristotle denied that knowledge is a sufficient condition of virtue, though he accepted that it is a necessary one. He agreed with Socrates that there are no cases of weakness of will in which one is persuaded to do wrong by one's passions. He also agreed with Socrates that what is right to do in the particular case of those who have *phronesis* is not the same as what is right to do in the particular case of those who have *akrasia*. But he did not deny that weak-minded people are open to Socrates's charge of being ignorant of what is right to do in the particular case. He also agreed with Socrates that what is right to do in the particular case is not the same as what is right to do in the particular case of those who have *phronesis*. But he did not deny that weak-minded people are open to Socrates's charge of being ignorant of what is right to do in the particular case.

The final section of the book is devoted to Socrates's conception of the good and it takes, in his political philosophy, his theology and by philosophy of mind. The evidence is limited, but some of Professor Gulley's points are sound enough. Socrates's respect for the law, for instance, is sufficiently demonstrated by his actions, both by his opposition to the Thirty Tyrants, and by his refusal to evade execution. Elsewhere, however, Professor Gulley's reconstruction is more speculative. Socrates was responsible for a new argument for the existence of God, the argument from design, that he attached a new moral significance to such teleological arguments for God as he took over from others. Again the suggestion that for Socrates philosophical activity is not a mere role of goodness, but goodness itself, is also open to doubt. According to Professor Gulley, Socrates was convinced that the good is, sufficiently defined in terms of philosophy, activity: the thesis that virtue is knowledge becomes the thesis that knowing that the good is specific in these terms is a necessary and sufficient condition of practising what is thus specified as good.

Professor Gulley's thesis in this book is a provocative and largely original one: it involves the rejection of much of the commonly accepted view, derived from Plato, of a sceptical or agnostic Socrates, whose firmest belief was that he himself knew nothing. The picture that Professor Gulley paints in its place is, positive one, of a Socrates responsible for important constructive contributions to many different branches of philosophy, as well as to philosophy and method. The interpretation, however, in many places, conjectured and in his handling of the evidence Professor Gulley takes for granted too much that is open to question. Had he chosen to combine the reconstruction of the philosophy of Socrates with a more thorough examination of the problem of the nature of the evidence, his book undoubtedly would have been a more valuable contribution to the study of Socrates, but it would have carried greater weight.

## Kaunda's dilemma Rhodes's nemesis

EDWARD HALL: *The High Price of Principles*. 256pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 35s.

Zambia's peculiar position has not attracted the study it requires. A locked country, it is heavily dependent on the co-operation of its neighbours, who are, however, divided between those who live under the "emotional relationship" of Rhodesia's declaration of independence and those who live under the "practical relationship" of the Rhodesia's declaration of independence. Rhodesia's declaration of independence has aggravated this situation for nearly four years while the very and practice of sanctions is tried by himself. And let him face where a second volume is promised.

looked for relief as a state "which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out" of sanctions. There was possibly a case for compensation from an international fund which would recognize the losses suffered by Rhodesia's immediate neighbours, if or when they seriously applied the sanctions so light-heartedly demanded by the majority of states comfortably remote from Africa.

However that may be, Zambia will inevitably remain for years to come linked with South African sources of supply. On his last page Mr. Hall foresees this future dilemma:

The price of copper must fall within the next decade, if all previous cycles in the metal markets have any meaning. When it does, Zambia will suddenly find itself short of money and unable to live in the manner to which it has grown accustomed. The South Africans will be most ready to help out, on terms that Zambia promises to be friendly, to cooperate and join the club. It is then that Kaunda's principles will face their greatest test.

With these brief words, Mr. Hall succumbs to the undue simplicity of analysis which is Dr. Kaunda's weakness. By contrast, Pretoria has long shown itself far from crude in its approaches to client states. One after another of them has come to perceive that nothing in Africa south of the Congo can truly be painted in terms of black or white. By accepting the greyness of realities, while there is time, Dr. Kaunda would not necessarily have to abandon his non-racial ideals. If Mr. Hall had pursued his own analysis deeper along these lines, he would have enhanced the undoubted value of this useful and necessary book.

## Tanzania's elections

LOREL CLIFFE (Editor): *One Party Democracy. The 1965 Tanzania General Elections*. 470pp. East Africa Publishing House. 70sh.

Studies of African elections are now an accepted feature of the contemporary academic scene. The standards have been set high, and the present volume, the third in the "Political Studies" series of the East Africa Publishing House, is a worthy addition to the genre.

The importance of the book lies not simply in the fact that it is a careful and objective psychological study, but derives from the peculiar significance of the 1965 election itself. It marked a new departure in domestic politics and provided a novel, and remarkably successful, method of combining the one-party state with a genuine choice for the electorate.

Mr. Cliffe and his collaborators examine the growth of TANU as the effective party in Tanzania, and

they discuss the general issues raised by the one-party constitution. They also provide detailed case-studies of the election campaign, and examine the qualifications of the candidates, their approach to electioneering and so on.

Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, the second Vice-President, welcomes the book in a foreword, and this fact in itself is an encouraging commentary on Tanzania, since the authors do not hesitate to point to the snags and weaknesses in the constitutional set-up. They foresee changes as Tanzanian society becomes more sophisticated. They see the problem of providing adequate safeguards under the system.

Nevertheless they rightly assess the Tanzanian experiment as a genuine and effective attempt to devise a political system appropriate to local conditions, and they rightly emphasize President Nyerere's own firm belief in the democratic processes of popular participation.

## Rhodesia's future

DONALD SMITH: *Rhodesia: The Problem*. 141pp. Robert Maxwell. 27s.

The author is an Englishman who spent six years in Central Africa during which he gained a insight into, and evidently some sympathy for, the Rhodesian point of view in the country's constitutional struggles with Britain. Prompted to set out both sides of the case clearly and objectively, he has written a book with the praiseworthy aim of increasing mutual understanding and enlightening the general reader. Yet it is doubtful how much purpose is served by simply another summary of the so well publicized positions. U.D.I. implementation, sanctions, Tiger, Fearless, and subsequent measures to sever the last links with the Mother Country.

The trouble is that Donald Smith is altogether too polite, too determined to be fair to both sides. Catchphrases of the type "rightly or wrongly", "on the one hand... on the other", "time alone will show" and "it does not make for absorbing reading, however worthy the author's intention to remain impartial."

As to his conclusions on the future: "What must not be allowed to happen is for Central Africa to be turned into a bloodbath.... The time has come for leadership on the big side to emerge, for me to be big and yet at the same time still realistic.... there could hardly be any blood more brilliant than that of the book has a number of appendices which provide a handy reference to the chronology of events, legislation and statements of the two countries' rival positions."

BRIAN ROBERTS: *Cecil Rhodes and the Princess*. 405pp. Hamish Hamilton. 42s.

Few of Rhodes's biographers resist the temptation to depict him in the guise of a colossus. Brian Roberts refuses to be overawed by the legend: his Rhodes is of mere human stature, a person with motives more readily understandable than we have read about before. And if this Rhodes is hardly more lovable than the others, at any rate he is someone for whom it is possible to feel a genuine pity.

Mr. Roberts introduces his book by setting out the terms Cecil Rhodes, towards the end of his life, laid down for the selection of his scholars. The "budding head-prefect" qualities of these ideal young men—their unselfishness, devotion to duty, success in outdoor many sports, etc.—read today like some strange burlesque. The men who influence history are seldom such paragons, nor would Rhodes himself have qualified for one of his scholarships.

Yet it was masculine men of this sort, more or less, with which Rhodes was inclined to surround himself, and such personal emotions as he allowed himself were satisfied by the companionship of these men rather than by any relationships with the opposite sex. In Victorian terms he was a "woman-hater".

What then of the Princess, the scheming Polish-born Catherine Radziwill who left behind a trail of intrigues in Europe to set her cap at Rhodes, in the process setting insular Cape society abuzz with scandalous rumours of high romance at Groote Schuur?

The Princess may at first have believed she could persuade Rhodes to marry her, but when she acknowledged this to be hopeless her efforts were aimed at creating an *illusion* of intimacy, for the public benefit. Among other things, this involved campaigning ardently on Rhodes's behalf, even bringing out a new political newspaper, a weekly review exposing the imperial cause called *Greater Britain*. (The fact that she had no money to finance such a project did not deter her; but it was to cause her downfall when she set about trying to cash promises notes on which Rhodes's signature had been forged.)

What hold the Princess had on Rhodes, then, was purely political. In fact it seems to have been so great that it forced Rhodes to return from England, against his doctors' advice, in the full heat of the Cape summer. This was in order to attend the court hearing in proceedings relating to the promissory notes; Rhodes died before the trial was over.

Mr. Roberts believes that the mysterious, missing Radziwill "document", referred to during the trial, included material concerning the Jameson Raid, material implicating not only Rhodes but Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary at the time. In any case he considers that the Princess played a more important part in the course of Rhodes's life than previous biographers have assumed; which is why he is prepared to devote so large a part of

the book to her life. (Rhodes and Princess Radziwill first met when she was thirty-seven and he, at forty-two, had only six more years to live.)

The early part of the book is presented in the form of alternating chapters about each of them ("The Girl from the Castle", etc.). This achieves a neat counterpoint between the colonial-style, rough-and-ready, outdoor life of the one, and the splendid old-world life of the other, with all its aristocratic formalities and conventions; between Rhodes's grandiose dreams of Empire and the Princess's ambitions to make "a great position" for herself in society; and between his single-mindedness and the extraordinarily capricious changes of political allegiance which accompanied her travels from one European capital to another. While both were capable of intrigue, Rhodes was chastened by the Jameson Raid fiasco, but to the end of her life the Princess never learnt her lesson.

She was a clever woman, yet what an infuriating, impudent, impossible monster! There is something rather terrifying, and therefore pitiable—about the descending spiral of deception she was forced into when she resorted to forgery. But it is impossible to feel a shred of sympathy for her in her relations with the unfortunate Rhodes.

She first forced her attentions on him when she engineered a passage on the same boat as him to Cape Town; and even while he lay ill in the last months of his life she lurked in the room outside his Maitland cottage.

This is the first detailed study of Princess Radziwill to have been written, and the record of her early political and journalistic intrigues, provides an illuminating background to her later activities in South Africa. For this, and for his exploration behind the public image of Rhodes, to find the person of flesh and blood and even emotion, Mr. Roberts has delved deeply. The result is an absorbing, controversial dual biography.

Kenneth Young's *Rhodesia and Independence* list appeared under the Eyre and Spottiswoode imprint in 1967. Dent have now issued a "greatly expanded edition" which is more expensive as well as longer (684pp. £3 5s.), but unfortunately in this case does not mean better. Mr. Young still comes through as a dedicated supporter of Mr. Inn Smith and opponent of the British Government. As in the first edition, he chooses to ignore a number of essential features of the repressive regime—for example, the repressive and anti-democratic legislation which it has passed, and its readiness to ignore the rule of law. The claim "stands on its own" for the "inquiring reader, concerned to know the facts of the conflict", suggests an impartiality which is very far indeed from being reflected in Mr. Young's admittedly lively pages. It is a misleading book.

## Biafra's tragedy

ARTHUR A. NWANKWO AND SAMUEL U. IFEJKA: *The Making of a Nation: Biafra*. 361pp. C. Hurst. £2 15s.

The authors are young Biafran academics. In the first, major, part of this volume they trace the development of the Nigerian-Biafran situation from the creation of modern Nigeria by the British, through the five-and-a-half years of independence before the first military coup of 1966, to the declaration of Biafran independence by Colonel Ojukwu. Mr. Nwankwo's postscript "My people suffer" describes, in moving terms, life in Biafra under war conditions.

In their treatment of the successive crises which beset Nigeria after independence in 1960—the census question, the unending wrangle over the vice-chancellorship of Lagos University, the western region political upheavals, for example—the authors provide a detailed and well-informed background account of events which have had a profound effect on the development, and disintegration, of the Federation.

They look at the issues with a scholarly eye, but their scholarship is strictly tempered by their own basic sympathies. They are, first and foremost, Biafrans. This leads them to

take a rather over-simplified view of events in the period following Biafra's secession, and shortly before that. For example: "Thus at the dawn of that momentous Tuesday, May 30, 1967, the firm, slow and articulate voice of Lt.-Col. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu brought the good tidings to the 14 million anxious Eastern Nigerians." One may legitimately question the unanimity of support for Colonel Ojukwu. One may legitimately doubt the unqualified goodness of the tidings he announced.

At the same time, it is difficult to question the reality of the circumstances which led Biafra to secede, of the conditions which subsequently encouraged her to remain separate. The British Government have just published their version of the Nigerian situation—*Conflict in Nigeria: The British View* (H.M.S.O.)—designed to justify British policies which have been severely criticized. It underplays virtually all the issues which for the Biafrans, as Mr. Nwankwo and Mr. Ifejika emphasize, are crucially important.

Probably the fact is that too truly objective assessment of the Nigerian situation can be produced at the moment. That being so, Mr. Nwankwo and Mr. Ifejika, by stating the Biafran case in its historical perspective, have helped towards a real understanding of the crisis.

## GREGORY MARTIN ROMANA SANITA (1581)

Edited from manuscript by GEORGE B. PARKS

The gifted translation of the *Thouy Bible* here gives a vivid picture of the Rome of the counter-reformation. He describes the rich religious life of the city as inspired especially by the *Oratorio* and the *Jejuni*, and he details a wide range of lay charities, from hospitals to orphanages. His book is at once an important historical document and a work of intense personal devotion.

Edmond de Sola e Litteratura, Roma 1968. 257pp. 7 plates—£5.00 net paper

For sale by PARKER & SON, LTD., 27 BROAD ST., LONDON, W.1. PRICE: 5.00

## Major Publishing Event

# HUGH MACDIARMID'S A CLYACK SHEAF\*

An 'autumnal feast of the great Scottish poet's work, including recent poems

MacGibbon & Kee Granada Publishing

John MacDiarmid







dramatised rapidly, before they ceased altogether with the Civil War. This account of the visiting entertainers tells not only of the actors' companies, but of others such as the minstrels, jugglers and bearwards, and it concludes with summaries of the entries about them in the city records.

#### India

KHAN, RAHMATULLAH. *Kashmir and the United Nations*. (Papp. Delhi: Vikas Publications, Rs.26.

Dr. Rahmatullah Khan has written a very competent and well-documented defence of his country's standpoint both over the main Kashmir controversy and over the outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan in 1965. This defence is, in fact, incidental to his main theme, which is the reasons for the failure as he sees it of the United Nations to do justice to the Indian case. The most important of these reasons, in the author's view, is the failure of the United Nations to distinguish between its clear duty to condemn aggression, and its own vaguely benevolent desire to encourage the principle of self-determination. The argument of the book is clearly and incisively stated; it is unlikely to convince those who hold that legal principles do not always satisfactorily answer the essential needs of human aspirations and inclinations.

#### Religion

ATWATER, DONALD. *Jesus: What He Did and What He Said*. 124pp. Harv. and Bates. 25s.

In a modern English translation Mr. Atwater has combined into a single narrative the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke, and has added the Acts of the Apostles and the Gospel of John. The book is much more readable than one might have expected and it is likely that many people will find it useful.

BUTLER, CHRISTOPHER. *In the Light of the Gospel*. 102pp. Darton. Longman and Todd. 18s. 6d.

These reprinted pieces from *The Tablet* are the products of Bishop Butler's reaction not only to Vatican II but to the widespread discussion that it provided. Even though sometimes one could wish that he had been more specific, the book is abundant.

dantly worth reading, for there is in the essays his strong personal belief and a very acute insight into the issues involved in the current debate about the Church and its direction. Like everything that he writes, the essays are beautifully clear.

SIMMONSON, WHITTEN. *The Last Judgment*. 181pp. 18pp. 18pp.

Werner Simonson was born in 1889 of Jewish descent near Berlin. He was a very able boy who did well at school and university, entered the legal profession, and became one of the leading judges, and was appointed to the Appeal Court in 1925. He had served and been taken prisoner in the First World War. Circumstances in Germany were extremely difficult: there were thirty-four parties in the Reichstag, inflation reached a fantastic level, unemployment was everywhere desperate, Germany was cruelly crushed and was despairing, with faith neither in itself nor in God. The Nazis came to power and enthusiasm returned, but part of the enthusiasm was Germany's Aryan destiny and there came a huge wave of anti-Semitism in which in 1933 Simonson was dismissed from his appointment. In 1938 he managed to get to England, but could not bring his Aryan wife with him. His family were Christians, and George Bell, the Bishop of Chichester, befriended him, so that he went to Cambridge as a theological student and was eventually ordained in the Anglican ministry. Now in retirement he has written his autobiography with his wife and son happily in England.

It is a fascinating story, the tale of a kindly, very able man caught in the coils of the German pogrom who because he knew someone who could speak for him managed to get out just in time. The book is written very objectively, calmly and without rancour, but the fear in which he and his family lived during those last years in Germany is tragically plain.

#### Social Studies

GOURON, DAVID. *Women of Algeria: An Essay on Change*. 98pp. Harvard University Press. London: Oxford University Press. 28s. 6d.

For Algerian women independence promised emancipation and equality. But this promise has not become a reality; indeed, like a mirage in the Algerian desert, it has seemed at times.

tas in 1965) to be receding ever further into the distance. Women, however, have not accepted this disillusionment in silence: the columns of the Algerian press vibrate endlessly with polemics on the position of women; Algerian women novelists and writers have dealt at length with the subject, and foreign sociologists have added their voice. David Gouron reviews this literature up to 1966 the year in which the major part of his book was written and concludes, as did Fadela M'Rabet in *Les Algériennes*, that although the present offers little joy for Algerian women, the rapidly expanding educational opportunities for girls should in the long run bring them genuine freedom.

PHILIP, JEAN. *Without a Wedding Ring: Casework with Unmarried Parents*. 148pp. Constable. 30s.

From years of work with unmarried mothers, the author writes about their problems with a combination of sensitivity and good sense. Almost entirely free of pretentious claims, commonly found in the literature of social workers, the book portrays well both the immediate and long-term difficulties faced by the unmarried mother and her child. The responsibilities and hazards for those whose task it is to help are also conscientiously, if somewhat less fully, explored. Not only social workers but health visitors, nurses, teachers and others should find this book an aid to closer understanding of unmarried motherhood.

#### Spirits and Pastimes

ILLINGWORTH, RAY. *Spinner's Wicker*. 160pp. Stanley Paul. 25s.

The fact that Mr. Illingworth is, by a set of curious chances, now England's captain, gives an interest to *Spinner's Wicker* which, in itself, it sadly lacks. It is in the comparatively new tape-recording tradition, and announces itself as "told to" the indefatigable Mr. Peter Smith. Mr. Illingworth is not exactly a brilliant conversationalist, if the book he has to say about himself and his chosen career is modest and intelligent enough. He shows himself to be one of the numerous band of practising cricketers who are apprehen-

sive about the effects of too much one-day cricket on the health and future of the game.

MAKSHALI, JOHN. *Lords*. 182pp. Pelham Books. 35s.

Sir Pelham Warner wrote what might be called the official history of Lords, but that is no reason why a less orthodox and conventional book should not be written on a subject so rich in interest and material. Mr. John Marshall shows himself to possess an easy, colloquial style, and it is seldom that his sense of history deserts him. His narrative begins at the beginning and goes on to the present day, while he adds his own comments and experiences to the events he is describing. He has a proper enthusiasm for the ground and its players, and best of all, perhaps, is his dramatic reconstruction of the happenings in the West Indies versus Middlesex match in 1928 when Laurie Constantine, even more than Fowler before him, brought victory to his side by a series of fantastic feats in all departments of the game when the odds were all against him.

#### Transport

BATES, ALAN. *Directory of Stage Coach Services*. 187p. 14pp. £2 10s. Bradshaw's Railway Manual, Shareholders' Guide and Directory. 1869. 119pp. £3 15s. Newton Abbot: David and Charles.

Two more enteric and enthralling restorations in the David and Charles library of the nineteenth century. The *Directory of Stage Coach Services*, printed in a kind of photographic fold-out, gives us a detailed picture of passenger transport in Britain at the start of Victoria's reign, and a gripping excavation into the Royal Mail coach from London to Holyhead, for example, left the Swan With Two Necks at 7.30 in the evening, and ploughed up through Birmingham, Shrewsbury and Bettws-y-Coed, swaying, creaking and relentlessly rumbling, to reach Holyhead at 10.35 the next night. *Bradshaw's Railway Manual*, printed in enlarged facsimile, reflects the very different world of 1869, and is an index of the 400-odd railway companies then financed or managed by Britons: they included lines to every part of the world, Royal Swedish to Northern of Buenos

Ayres (sic), and offer an insight into the economic advantages, technological supremacy and the science of know-how.

FLANAGAN, PATRICK. *Travels in Ireland 1880-1910*. 184pp. Port Research Associates.

This is a choice selection of from the massive Lawrence collection now in the National Library, William Lawrence 19321 produced, among other things, a picture postcard and sent it to photographers out to take events. They resented a right. Here depicted are horse-drawn cars, Dublin trams, steamers, ferries, motor cars, way trains—all in their heyday. Photographs form a valuable part of the changes in Irish travel; they also tell us a lot about the way of life and what Irish women of the period looked like. Flanagan describes very well each photograph shows and rates on the different modes of port.

#### Travel and Topography

BAIGENT, GARY. *The Unseen*. 123pp. Auckland: Bial and Janet Paul. NZ\$3.75.

Apart from the fine technique of these photographs—Mr. Baigent does not have to resort to go to get something interesting—one—the view they present of the land is something the tourist shown and the prospective immigrant is never told about the land is rather more beautiful than photos suggest, but what Mr. Baigent really captures is the mood of living in what is a frontier town struggling in the twentieth century: it is not the land of the suburban maddening or the semi-luxury of the commercial elite. This book is of the Maori and Cook Bay living, the emptiness of St. John if you have exhausted the dozen films worth seeing, the down early-settlement wooden houses. The mood of the passively earnest living in the seduced by sin, and the lonely: so much human and relevant to the Zealand character than Pohlman trees, the Auckland Harbour Bridge, empty American petrol-holes and war memorials.

## BRITISH MUSEUM Research Assistants

Posts for men and women aged at least 20, in the Department of Manuscripts, 2 in the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, and 3 in the Department of Printed Books.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates for all these posts must have a degree; further requirements are listed separately under each post.

(a) Department of Manuscripts. Post 1: Research in connection with the Departmental collection and the handling of manuscripts; dealing with enquiries in relation to the collection; dealing with enquiries in relation to the collection; dealing with enquiries in relation to the collection.

(b) Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts. Post 2: Research in connection with the Departmental collection and the handling of manuscripts; dealing with enquiries in relation to the collection; dealing with enquiries in relation to the collection.

(c) Department of Printed Books. Post 3: Research in connection with the Departmental collection and the handling of printed books; dealing with enquiries in relation to the collection; dealing with enquiries in relation to the collection.

Salaries: Research Assistant Grade II £934-£1,579. Research Assistant Grade I £1,715-£2,131. Grading will depend on age, qualifications and experience. Starting salary may be above minimum of higher scale. Non-contributory pension. Promotion prospects.

Write to Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London, W1P 2AA, or TELEPHONE 01-734 6010 Ext. 229 (after 5.30 p.m. 01-734 6454 "Ansafone" service), for application form, quoting 7233/69. Closing date 22nd August, 1969.

## East Suffolk County Library County Library Headquarters

### SENIOR CATALOGUER

Salary on Librarian grade within range £850-£1,265 according to qualifications and experience. Rapidly expanding authority, £36,000 book fund.

Applications, with details of experience and qualifications, and name of one referee to County Librarian, County Library, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, by 11th August 1969.

## LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Applications are invited from appropriately qualified candidates for the following posts:

(a) EXTRA COUNTER. A.P. 415-419/25.

(b) STOCK EDITOR. A.P. 415-419/25.

(c) SENIOR ASSISTANT. A.P. 415-419/25.

(d) CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN. A.P. 415-419/25.

Applications should be sent to the County Librarian, County Library, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, by 11th August 1969.

## NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY Christchurch

Applications are invited for the above mentioned post. The appointee may have specialisation in any field of German studies or teaching.

Salaries are under review. Existing salaries for Lecturers are NZ\$1,700 to NZ\$2,400 per annum and for Senior Lecturers NZ\$2,400 to NZ\$3,000 per annum and therefore a range to NZ\$3,000.

Particulars, including information on travel and removal allowances, study leave, housing and superannuation may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appendix 16) Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Applications should be sent to the County Librarian, County Library, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, by 11th August 1969.

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## VACANT APPOINTMENTS

## LONDON BOROUGH OF BEXLEY ERITH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY Erith Road, Belvedere, Kent

Principal: D. F. Glover, B.Sc., F.C.S.S., A.M.B.I.M.

### COLLEGE LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above post with effect from 1st January, 1970. Phase I of a New College is completed and in use. Extensive developments covering Phase II are now well under way and include provisions for a magnificent library.

Applicants should be Chartered Librarians with appropriate experience. A university degree and/or some teaching or lecturing experience would be an advantage.

Salary in the range A.P.4/5 (£1,485-£1,925+£90 London Allowance) according to qualifications and experience.

Applications forms and further particulars from the Registrar, Erith College of Technology, Erith Road, Belvedere, Kent, returnable by Monday, 22nd September, 1969.

CLIVE DENNIS, Town Clerk.

## CIBA

require a suitably experienced

### LIBRARIAN

or young science graduate to supervise the Medical and Research Libraries at Horsham, Sussex. The successful candidate will be expected to assist the doctors and scientists using the libraries in such matters as literature searches, indexing, abstracting, evaluating, storing and retrieving scientific and technical data. He, or she, will be encouraged to study and develop relevant techniques in the new and growing field of Information Science, in association with the Documentation Centre of the parent company in Basle, Switzerland.

Salary negotiable, depending on qualifications and experience. Location and working conditions exceptionally fine. Applications will be treated in strict confidence. Please write giving particulars of age, qualifications and experience to:

The Secretary, CIBA Laboratories Limited, Horsham, Sussex.

## London Borough of Tower Hamlets

### DEPUTY BOROUGH LIBRARIAN

(P.O.I. £2,176-£2,520 plus London "Weighting")

Applications for the above post are invited from Fellows and Associates of the Library Association, with appropriate experience.

Apply (postcard preferred, quoting L/2) to Establishments Officer, Town Hall, Cambridge Heath Road, London, E2 for application form returnable by 18th August, 1969.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH—Public Libraries

### Appointment of Chief Assistant Librarian

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians with suitable administrative experience for the post of CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in an expanding service to a most attractive coastal area. Salary will be within the Grade A.P. (£1,715-£2,131) according to qualification and experience. Further particulars available on request. Consideration will be given to the provision of temporary housing accommodation to applicants with full particulars and naming two referees to the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Lansdowne, Bournemouth, to arrive not later than 30th August, 1969.

Further details may be obtained from the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Bournemouth, or from the County Librarian, County Library, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, by 11th August 1969.

Applications should be sent to the County Librarian, County Library, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, by 11th August 1969.

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## Research Assistants IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

The Document Section of the Department of Libraries and Archives has vacancies for 2 Research Assistants (one Grade I and one Grade II). Applications are invited from both men and women aged at least 28 for Grade I, and at least 20 for Grade II.

DUTIES: include cataloguing and indexing records, preparing material for microfilming, answering enquiries, and advising research workers. The Research Assistants will also assist in the collection of information about records of contemporary history in other archives and in the acquisition of further material for the Document Section. Each of the successful candidates will eventually take special responsibility for part of the collections.

QUALIFICATIONS: Degree in history or a related discipline; sound knowledge of modern history essential; diploma in archive administration or research experience an advantage. Candidates must have good working knowledge of at least one modern foreign European language; for the Grade I post a good knowledge of German is essential.

SALARY: Research Assistant, Grade I, £1,715-£2,131; starting salary may be above minimum. Research Assistant, Grade II, £934 (at age 20)—£1,333 (at 26 or over on entry), rising to £1,579. Non-contributory pension. Promotion prospects.

WRITE to Civil Service Commission, 23 Savile Row, London, W1X 2AA, or TELEPHONE 01-734 6010 ext. 229 (after 5.30 p.m. 01-734 6464 "Ansafone" service), for application form, quoting 7232/69. Closing date 20th August, 1969.

## LIBRARIAN-IN-CHARGE

The vacancy is for an experienced qualified or partly qualified person to take charge of either one of the smaller branch libraries or of the travelling library and housebound readers' service. The appointment will be made at any point within AP Grades (£1,185-£1,630 including London Weighting) depending on qualifications.

Application forms, obtainable from the Director, Central Library, Cecil Road, Enfield to be returned within two weeks of this advertisement.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARTLEPOOL

### Appointment of DEPUTY BOROUGH LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the appointment of Deputy Borough Librarian. The salary will be within Grade AP IV—Senior Officer (to the Librarian), £1,485-£1,925 according to qualifications and experience. A car allowance, housing accommodation and assistance with removal expenses will be available in approved cases.

Further details may be obtained from the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Bartlepool, or from the County Librarian, County Library, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, by 11th August 1969.

Applications should be sent to the County Librarian, County Library, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, by 11th August 1969.

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## LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

### Applications are invited for the post of

### BRANCH CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Salary scale: £850 to £1,265 p.a., plus London Weighting. Commencing salary according to experience and qualifications (£1,055, plus London Weighting, for holders of the Library Association Part I and II passes, not yet chartered). Further particulars and application forms from the Chief Librarian, Central Library, Katharine Street, Croydon, CR9 1ET. Closing date 18th August.

Applications should be sent to the County Librarian, County Library, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, by 11th August 1969.

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## Librarians

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLDON

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the post of Chief Assistant Librarian. The salary will be within Grade AP IV—Senior Officer (to the Librarian), £1,485-£1,925 according to qualifications and experience. A car allowance, housing accommodation and assistance with removal expenses will be available in approved cases.

Further details may be obtained from the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Boldon, or from the County Librarian, County Library, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk, by 11th August 1969.

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